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HONGKONG OVERLAND TRADE REPORT
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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857



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[a1351]

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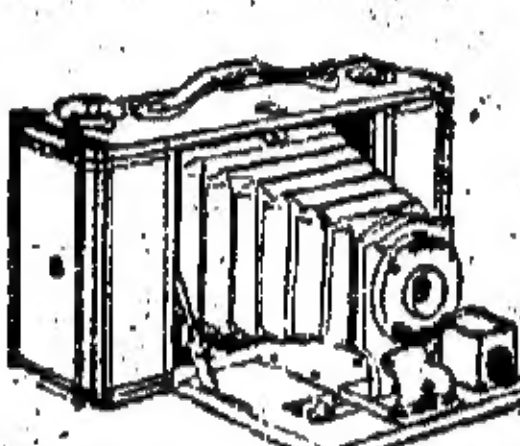


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Hongkong, 12th April, 1911. [a591]



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NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE

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AAGAARD, THORSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1911. [705]

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the power so far held by Mr. J. EMIL
MEYER to Sign our Firm per Procurator
has been withdrawn from This Date.
GARRELS, BOERNER & Co.,
Shanghai, Hongkong, Hankow.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1911. [699]

NOTICE

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Hongkong, 15th May, 1911. [721]

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Hongkong, 17th May, 1911. [715]

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Hongkong, 25th March, 1911. [502]

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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a630]

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Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [a43]

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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a32]

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Hongkong, 15th May, 1911. [a477]

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[25]

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 19TH, 1911.

The official communiqué recently forwarded to us by our Correspondent in Peking giving a summary of the principal preliminary conclusions and recommendations of the International Conference held at Mukden to discuss the plague epidemic in Manchuria, shows that though the origin of the epidemic has not definitely been determined, some very important conclusions have been formed regarding the means by which the epidemic was spread. Though evidence was furnished that epizootic disease exists among the tarbagans it has not been proved bacteriologically that this disease is plague, and there is no evidence, we are told in the official statement, that a concurrent epizootic in rodents played any part in the general dissemination of the pest. The Conference affirmed that the disease spread by direct infection from man to man. No evidence was furnished to show that the disease was spread by clothing, merchandise or other, inanimate objects. The statistics collected during the epidemic did not allow of any definite conclusion to be reached by the Conference concerning the value of active prophylactic inoculation against plague pneumonia, although it was argued that "some degree" of protection is conferred against bubonic plague by the use of vaccines. Further experiments will be made on animals with a view to determining whether immunity from pneumonic plague infection is to be obtained in this way. In this epidemic of pneumonic plague the mortality appears to have been

as high as in epidemics of bubonic plague, such as we have been getting in Hongkong for so many years now; that is to say, the cases of recovery are very few indeed. "The general experience has been that no method of treatment has been of any avail in saving life, though the serum treatment seems in a few instances to have prolonged the duration of the illness." It would seem from this official summary of the results of the Conference that but two conclusions of importance have been reached, viz., (1) that the disease spread by direct infection from man to man; and (2) that the principal factor in the decline of the epidemic has probably been the preventive measures which were enforced by the authorities, combined with the efforts naturally made by the people to protect themselves. It follows therefore that the Conference has been able to recommend a number of protective measures to be taken when plague appears, such as the wearing of masks and goggles, and the formation of a medical board to direct quarantine and sanitary measures. This latter suggestion implies that though the investigators were not successful in tracing the primary origin of the outbreak they are strongly of opinion that the filthy conditions under which China's millions live must be in some way the direct cause of these plague epidemics. Consequently "a number of resolutions relating to the question of sanitation were also presented." We are glad to see that it is the intention of the Government to publish the full report of the Conference, and we assume it is intended also to earnestly commend it to the study of all officials who are in any degree responsible for sanitary administration in China. In handing the Interim Report of the Conference to the representative of the Chinese Government, Dr. HEISEWERTH, the Netherlands Delegate, said: "We hope and trust that if China should again find herself in the presence of such an epidemic as that which has called forth our presence here, she, having been inspired by the resolutions of this Conference, would be able, if not altogether to prevent its germination, at least to prevent it spreading, as is done in other countries." China has abundant cause to share that hope, but it is China's duty to labour as well as hope for that result, and the manner in which the authorities give effect to the recommendations which the Conference has made will be watched with great interest. The Delegates to the Conference have been profusely thanked by the Government for their valuable services; but gratitude will best be shown by determination to carry out their recommendations, and we trust that the words used by H.H. PRINCE TSAI TAO, when addressing the Delegates at the banquet recently held in their honour, mean all that they suggest. "Although we may congratulate ourselves," His Imperial Highness said, "that the ravages of the epidemic are now all over, no pains should be spared to adopt thorough measures to prevent a recurrence of the epidemic." And when these measures have been inaugurated in Northern China we hope that the Government will recognise the necessity for similar efforts in South China, where bubonic plague epidemics recur with the regularity of the summer season.

The German Mail of the 19th April was delivered in London on the 17th May.

We are officially informed that the Government has declared Peking to be an infected port.

For stealing a roll of silk from a restaurant-keeper a Chinese was yesterday sentenced to two months' imprisonment and to be exposed in the stocks for four hours.

Dr. Strong, of Manila, who has taken a prominent part in the work of the International Plague Conference at Mukden, is at present in Hongkong and leaves for Manila to-morrow.

A boy of sixteen years of age was at the Magistracy yesterday convicted of snatching a gold ear-pick from a Shanghai Chinese woman and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, four hours in the stocks and to receive 24 strokes with the birch.

A Chinese who with another man not yet in custody was charged with committing a highway robbery was at the Magistracy committed to the next Sessions. Both men are alleged to have held up a little girl of 11 years of age, and while one man held her by the throat the other pulled the bangles from her wrists.

H. R. H. Prince Chakrabarti made a longer stay at Peking than was originally proposed. His Royal Highness remained there a whole week in order to see the historic sights of the capital. The Prince visited the Summer Palace, was entertained by the Waiwun at a lunch at the Botanical Gardens, and a banquet was given in his honour at the Russian Legation the same evening. The Great Wall and the Ming Tombs were visited. His Royal Highness reviewed the Imperial Body Guards at the invitation of the General Staff, and the same evening dined with the Japanese Minister at the Legation.

Thursday next being Ascension Day, Special Services are to be held at St. John's Cathedral, The Bishop of Victoria is to preach at Evening Service at 4.45. Previous to that hour he and Mrs. Lander will be "At home" at St. Paul's College to ladies and gentlemen engaged in education at work in the Colony.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Allot Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—
R. C. Edwards, Esq. ... \$10
Lapierre & Co. ... 10
Kwong Tai Loong ... 10

At the Magistracy yesterday a Chinese was charged with infringing the privileges of the Postmaster-General by transmitting from the Colony a bundle containing 93 letters, and also with using a one dollar stamp which had been previously used and from which the postal marks had been removed.

Our Canton correspondent writes that ten houses have collapsed in various parts of that City during the last few days. The people commonly attribute it to the recent slight seismic disturbance. A more probable cause, however, is the action of the heavy rains on faulty foundations and badly-constructed walls.

Japan papers announce the death of Dr. J. H. De Forest, who has been a missionary in Japan since 1874, and also of Mr. J. Morris, who was for many years engaged as an electrical engineer by the Government of Japan in the establishment of the telegraph system when the country had just been opened to foreigners. He died at Barret last month after a somewhat protracted illness.

THE SITUATION IN CANTON.

A DAY OF SUSPENSE.
Writing on the 17th inst. our Canton Correspondent says:—

Yesterday, the natives of this city were in a state of suspense, for on the previous night notices had been posted in various places in the Old City to the effect that the rebels were going to rise again and that the City walls would be bombarded with cannon. The notices also told the residents to remove their women and children while there was yet time. Many shops and banks did not open their doors and large numbers of students refrained from attending school. In the Government Middle School only three were present in the highest class, and Educational Commissioner Chan went to the school during the day to exhort both students and teachers to attend regularly and to place no credence in the rumours going about the City. The authorities were well on the alert, but, as may be imagined, no rising occurred and the City remained perfectly peaceful. The nerves of the people here appear to be on edge and each ridiculous story is swallowed with avidity. In the street that leads to the Wing Ching Gate there was excitement for some time at about 2 p.m. A very strange noise was heard and people rushed out crying that the revolutionists were coming. Shops were closed and doors barred in the space of a few moments, but as no rebels appeared and all remained as peaceful as before, people began to ask themselves the reason of the panic. It was then found that the noise was caused by the collapse of four houses in a neighbouring street. Little incidents such as this show plainly the tension of the people's nerves.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST SOLDIERS.

During the past few days there has been another crop of complaints against the military employed as searchers on account of their lawless actions. I reported last week that Admiral Li issued a strongly-worded notice to the troops ordering them to cease this conduct under pain of death. These commands appear to have produced but little effect, and the Admiral has now sent out another manifesto to the effect that any soldier found guilty of robbery or violence will be executed at once. The people here are contrasting in bitter terms the conduct of the revolutionists, who did not plunder a single house or shop, with that of the men who are supposed to protect the citizens, who instead of doing so have looted and plundered right and left. Some people go so far as to say that hardly one-third of these executed during the past two weeks were rebels, but that they had been falsely accused by the police and military in order to get the reward of \$100 that was offered for the capture or head of every rebel. Luckily the Viceroy soon withdrew this offer, but now that the trouble has blown over the people His Excellency for ever making it.

CARRYING ARMS.

It has come to the ears of the Tsoai Police that since the late troubles many perfectly law-abiding citizens have taken to carrying firearms for protection. In a recently issued manifesto the Tsoai points out the danger of this procedure, as it is possible through the possession of such weapons to be taken for a rebel. He has advised all those that keep or carry arms for their protection to notify the fact to the officers in charge of the nearest police station and a certificate or licence will be granted to anyone so presenting himself.

LOCAL SPORT.

B.O.C. SPORTS.

This annual meeting takes place next Wednesday (Empire Day). An average entry of 20 has been secured for each event, and a good afternoon's sport should be witnessed.

LAWN TENNIS LEAGUE.

The Kowloon Cricket Club, who meet Queen's College on Saturday, will be represented by Greene and Zedlins, Fowler and Rose, Abraham and Van Delden.

TELEGRAMS.

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CHINA'S RAILWAY POLICY.

AN APPOINTMENT FOR TUN FANG.

PEKING, May 18th.

Tun Fang, who was dismissed from the Viceroyalty of Chihli for taking photographs of the funeral of the Empress-Dowager, has been appointed Director-General of the Hu-Kiang railways, with the rank of a Ministerial Vice-President.

The gentry are tremendously incensed with regard to the Government railway policy and it is doubtful whether Tun Fang will accept the appointment.

The Government, apparently fearing disturbances, has instructed the gentry to continue constructing trunk lines of railway pending arrangements by Government inspectors.

[LESTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

BRITISH TINPLATE TRADE.

LONDON, May 18th.

It is proposed by the trade to send a deputation to Sir Edward Grey urging diplomatic action to remove the anomaly whereby tinplates made into cases containing oil are admitted into Japan free, but tinplates alone are heavily taxed.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

LONDON, May 18th.

The Paris "Tamps" says that the welcome accorded the German Emperor in London affords additional reason for confidence in the maintenance of the European equilibrium.

THE FUTURE OF THE LORDS.

LONDON, May 18th.

Speaking in the House of Lords Lord Rosebery said that on the Veto Bill alone depended not only the future of the House of Lords but the bicameral government and the whole constitution.

THE SITUATION AT FEZ.

IS IT TOO LATE?

LONDON, May 18th.

According to a despatch from Tangier, Colonel Mangin has declared that unless General Brulard's column arrived at Fez by May 15th it would be too late.

THE CHARACTER OF PRINCE CHING.

LONDON, May 18th.

"The Times" publishes a long letter from its Peking Correspondent discussing the career and character of Prince Ching (who was recently appointed President of the newly-formed Cabinet).

The writer describes the Prince as a decrepit old man, irresolute, wily and corrupt, and whose official record has always been associated with disaster.

THE FOLLIES.

These popular entertainers had to respond to numerous encores last night from a most appreciative audience. The vocal part of the programme followed the usual lines, and it is a part of which few are likely to tire. The potted plays proved most amusing. Two more performances will be given, one to-night and the last one to-morrow.

CORONATION CELEBRATIONS.

ADDITIONAL DONATIONS.

Aagard, Thorsen & Co. ... \$100
Asiatic Petroleum Co. ... 100
Francisco A. Gomes ... 50

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, May 18th.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

[BEFORE THE FULL COURT.]

AN AWARD DRAWN CODE.

The case was called on in which Harrison Midwood is plaintiff, and Walter George Vaughan Robinson and the Robinson Piano Co., Ltd., defendants.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. Hinde (of Messrs. Bratton & Hett), on behalf of the defendants was to move that so much of the order made by the Chief Justice in Chambers as ordered that the plaintiff should not be required to give security for the costs to be incurred in connection with the proposed commission to take evidence in England, might be varied, and that so much of the order as directed that the plaintiff do execute to the Registrar a blank transfer of the shares held by him in the defendant Company, as security for the sum of \$3,700, the amount of the additional security including the costs of the commission ordered by the said order to be furnished by the plaintiff, be varied, and that it may be ordered that the plaintiff furnish security for the costs of the said commission, and that the amount be referred to the Registrar for his report. And that it may be further ordered that the plaintiff do furnish cash security, or other and better security than the said shares for the defendants' costs of action, including the amount of the costs of the commission as fixed by the Registrar, and that in the meantime, and until such further security be given, all further proceedings in the action by the plaintiff be stayed. Mr. Pollock asked their Lordships either to fix a date now for the hearing of the motion, or to allow a date to be fixed in Chambers.

The Chief Justice said a date would be fixed in Chambers. He did not know that it was necessary to mention the matter now, for the order said on this date or so soon thereafter as Counsel could be heard. He mentioned this now so that the matter could be put right in the amendment of the Code.

Mr. Pollock said he had mentioned the matter because the Code was so awkwardly drawn.

The Chief Justice—We shall try to put all these points straight.

Mr. Pollock—It would be a great convenience to the bar if your Lordship could do so.

Hon. Mr. Alabaster (for plaintiff)—Your Lordship will fix a date in Chambers?

The Chief Justice—Yes.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

AN EXILE'S PUNISHMENT.
Wong Chuk alias Choi Tin was indicted on a charge of disobeying a banishment order.

Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster (Attorney-General), instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (Crown Solicitor), appeared for the Crown, and accused was undefended.

Prisoner pleaded guilty, remarking that he came back to get something.

Mr. Alabaster stated these cases were usually dealt with at the Magistracy when prisoners pleaded guilty, but when they pleaded not guilty they were sent here. The prisoner had returned from banishment persistently. He had returned about six times, and had been in prison for a year each time. He had a passion for returning for banishment.

His Lordship—What is the maximum penalty?

Mr. Alabaster—A year, with or without hard labour.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

KIDNAPPING.
Ng Yuk was arraigned on charges of kidnapping.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and the following jury was empanelled:—E. Jacobs (foreman), W. Jolly, G. E. L. Hartig, S. E. Ismail, A. F. B. Silva Net'a, J. Hyde and J. Hennessy Seth.

Mr. Alabaster informed the Court and jury that the prisoner was charged with stealing two children, both under the age of 14 years. On the morning of March 29th the children went to school, which they left at 11 a.m., and did not return after the adjournment. At two o'clock the mistress of the school communicated with the mother to find out why the children had not returned. The result was that their loss was reported to the police. The children would say that after leaving school at the 11 a.m. they met the prisoner and another woman not in custody. These two women induced them to go on board a ship under the pretence of going to a theatre and to see a balloon ascent. Instead of taking them to see a theatre or a balloon ascent the women took the children to Kowloon in Chinese Territory, and it was from there that the children were afterwards brought back by their aunt. The prisoner in her statement before the Magistrate admitted that she was on the steamer on which the children went away, but said it was a pure coincidence. Accused was formerly in the employ of the little girls' guardian, but left last year.

The jury, after hearing the evidence, brought in a verdict of guilty, and his Lordship sentenced the prisoner to five years' imprisonment with hard labour.

ALLEGED GOWDOWN THEFT.
Chuk Pak, Hing Chan and Lam Leung were charged with larceny from a godown.

Prisoners pleaded not guilty and the same jury sat as in the previous case.

Mr. Alabaster said the prisoners were charged with breaking and entering a godown at No. 9, Hillier Street, and stealing 32 boxes of tin plates. On the 24th of last month at about 5.30 p.m. a folk of the Tsoi Lee metal store

to whom the godown belonged, duly looked the godown and left it. About six o'clock the owners received a communication which caused them to hasten to the place. There they found the three prisoners, and another man who escaped, removing the plates. The prisoners said they were engaged by another man, and were hired lawfully for the job. It would be for the jury to say, when they had heard the evidence, whether they believed this, or whether they believed that these men were part of a gang who went to the godown with the intention of taking these plates away.

The jury, after a retirement of fifteen minutes, found all three prisoners not guilty and they were discharged.

DETAINING A CHILD.

Lam I pleaded not guilty to a charge of detaining a child.

The same jurors were sworn in.

Mr. Alabaster stated that this was a sort of kidnapping case.

The prisoner was charged with detaining a child against the will of her guardian. The child, who was 11 years of age, was the niece of a boat woman, and lived with her aunt at Whampoa. In the middle of April the prisoner asked the child to go with her to Canton to see things. Instead of going to Canton she was brought to Hongkong and detained. When the prisoner was charged she said the child had been given to her by the child's mother.

After hearing evidence the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and prisoner was sentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labour.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (PUNISH JUDGE).

MORE KIDNAPPING CASES.

So Sang pleaded not guilty to a charge of kidnapping and harbouring.

The following were sworn in as jurors:—R. C. Grant (foreman), G. Lee, F. P. Gutierrez, F. J. Fischer, A. C. Logan, F. A. Moodie, and E. M. Hazland.

Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., prosecuted on behalf of the Attorney-General and was instructed by Mr. H. L. Denys, from the office of the Crown Solicitor.

Sir Henry Berkeley said it appeared that the child was in the custody of a woman when one morning a servant living in the same house enticed the child to go into the street by telling her that her father was outside and wanted to see her. The child, went out but did not see her father. She was enticed away and was handed over prisoner, who took her to a house where she had engaged a sleeping place. It was there that the child was found by the police some three or four days afterwards. Prisoner's defence, was that she met the servant by accident in the street when the latter told her the child was her niece and she asked prisoner to take care of her.

The jury, after hearing evidence, returned a verdict of guilty on both counts, and his Lordship sentenced prisoner to five years' imprisonment with hard labour on each count, the sentences to run concurrently.

Another charge of kidnapping was preferred against a woman named Lam Sa. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty and prisoner was sentenced to five years' imprisonment with hard labour.

ALLEGED FORGERY AND UTTERING.
Lam Kam Fat was charged with forgery and uttering.

Sir Henry Berkeley said prisoner was charged with forging a delivery order on the Yuen-On godown from the Kwong Cheong Loan firm, by which he obtained 205 bags of damaged white rice. Prisoner was successful in obtaining the goods as the Kwong Cheong Loan firm had bought 405 bags and on two occasions they had taken 100 bags each time, so that when prisoner appeared with the forged delivery order and a number of coolies, the remaining 205 bags were handed over to him.

The jury found prisoner guilty of uttering a forged order and his Lordship passed sentence of five years' imprisonment with hard labour.

CHILD STEALING.

Wong Si was indicted for unlawfully detaining a Chinese girl of 13 years on April 19th.

Sir Henry Berkeley said this was an offence which practically amounted to child-stealing. The child belonged to Chinese parents living in Canton, and the evidence would show that on April 19th she was sent out by her mother to buy biscuits and never came back. Subsequently the child was found in Hongkong under the control of prisoner, who stated that she was given the child by its mother. The mother however, would state that she certainly did not give prisoner the child, and that statement would be borne out by the father.

The jury found prisoner guilty, and she was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

CHINA INLAND MISSION.

The first of the annual meetings this year of the China Inland Mission was held recently at Queen's Hall, Langham-place, London.

The report stated that there had been a net gain of 35 workers, making a total of 968 at the close of 1910. To these must be added 248 Chinese colleagues, 639 of whom were either self-supporting or were supported by the Chinese Church. The income received in Great Britain during the first quarter of the present year had exceeded by a little over \$5,000 the income of the 45 years which had passed since the establishment of the Mission. 26,500 Chinese had been converted, 12,954 of whom were baptised during the 35 years which preceded the Boxer crisis.

The Chairman, Mr. D. E. Hoste, general director of the Mission, said it was to the children of China that the Mission must look for permanently good results, for although many Chinese to-day were nominally Christians, it might be that many were yet terribly tainted with the virus of heathendom.

OPIUM AGREEMENT, 1911.

THE FULL TEXT.

[FROM OUR PEKING CORRESPONDENT.]

Under the arrangement concluded between His Majesty's Government and the Chinese Government three years ago, His Majesty's Government undertook that if during the period of three years from January 1st, 1908, the Chinese Government should duly carry out the arrangement on their part for reducing the production and consumption of opium in China, they would continue in the same proportion of ten per cent. the annual diminution of the export of opium from India, until the completion of the full period of ten years in 1917.

His Majesty's Government, recognizing the minority of the Chinese Government, and their pronounced success in diminishing the production of opium in China during the past three years, are prepared to continue the arrangement of 1907 for the unexpired period of seven years on the following conditions:—

I.—From the first of January, 1911, China shall diminish annually for seven years the production of opium in China in the same proportion as the annual export from India is diminished in accordance with the terms of Agreement and of the Annex appended hereto until total extinction in 1917.

II.—The Chinese Government have adopted a most rigorous policy for prohibiting the production, the transport and the smoking of native opium, and His Majesty's Government have expressed their agreement therewith and willingness to give every assistance. With a view to facilitating the continuance of this work, His Majesty's Government agree that the export of opium from India to China shall cease in less than seven years if clear proof is given of the complete absence of native opium in China.

III.—His Majesty's Government further agree that Indian opium shall not be conveyed into any province in China which can be established by clear evidence that it has effectively suppressed the cultivation and import of native opium.

It is understood, however, that the closing of the ports of Canton and Shanghai to the import of Indian opium shall not take effect except as the final step on the part of the Chinese Government for the completion of the above measures.

IV.—During the period of this Agreement it shall be permissible for His Majesty's Government to obtain continuous evidence of this diminution by local enquiries and investigation conducted by one or more British officials accompanied, if the Chinese Government so desire, by a Chinese official. Their decision as to the extent of cultivation shall be accepted by both parties to this Agreement.

During the above period one or more British officials shall be given facilities for reporting on the taxation and trade restrictions on opium away from the Treaty ports.

V.—By the arrangement of 1907 His Majesty's Government agreed to the despatch by China of an official to India to watch the opium sales on condition that such official would have no power of interference. His Majesty's Government further agree that the official so despatched may be present at the packing of opium on the same condition.

VI.—The Chinese Government undertake to levy a uniform tax on all opium grown in the Chinese Empire. His Majesty's Government consent to increase the present consolidated import duty on Indian opium to 11s. 350 per chest of 100 chests, such increase to take effect as soon as the Chinese Government levy an equivalent excise tax on all native opium.

VII.—On confirmation of this Agreement and beginning with the collection of the new rate of consolidated import duty, China will at once cease to be withdrawn all restrictions placed by the Provincial authorities on the wholesale trade in Indian opium, such as those recently imposed at Canton and elsewhere, and also all taxation on the wholesale trade other than the consolidated import duty, and no such restrictions or taxation shall be again imposed so long as the Additional Article to the Chefoo Agreement remains as at present in force.

It is also understood that Indian raw opium having paid the consolidated import duty shall be exempt from any further taxation whatsoever, to the port of import.

Should the conditions contained in the above two clauses not be duly observed, His Majesty's Government shall be at liberty to suspend or terminate this Agreement at any time.

The foregoing stipulations shall not derogate in any manner from the force of the laws already published or hereafter to be published by the Imperial Chinese Government to suppress the smoking of opium and to regulate the retail trade in the drug in general.

VIII.—With a view to assisting China in the suppression of opium His Majesty's Government undertake that from the year 1911 the Government of India will issue an export permit with a consecutive number for each chest of Indian opium declared for shipment to or for consumption in China.

During the year 1911 the number of permits so issued shall not exceed 30,600, and shall be progressively reduced annually by 5,100 during the remaining six years ending 1917.

A copy of each permit so issued shall, before shipment of opium declared for shipment to or for consumption in China, be handed to the Chinese official for transmission to his Government, or to the Customs authorities in China.

His Majesty's Government undertake that each chest of opium for which such permit has been granted shall be sealed by an official deputed by the Indian Government in the presence of the Chinese official if so requested. The Chinese Government undertake that chests of opium so sealed and accompanied by

such permits may be imported into any Treaty Port of China without let or hindrance if such seals remain unbroken.

IX.—Should it appear on subsequent experience desirable at any time during the unexpired portion of seven years to modify this Agreement or any part thereof, it may be revised by mutual consent of the two High Contracting Parties.

X.—This Agreement shall come into force on the date of signature.

In witness whereof the undersigned duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments have signed the same and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Peking in quadruplicate (four in English and four in Chinese) this eighth day of May One thousand nine hundred and eleven, being the tenth day of the fourth month of the third year of Hsuan Tung.

J. N. JORDAN. TSOU CHIA-LAI.

L.S. L.S.

ANNEX.

On the date of the signature of the Agreement a list shall be taken by the Commissioners of Customs acting in concert with the Colonial and Consular officials of all unrefined Indian opium in bond at the Treaty Ports and of all unrefined opium in stock in Hongkong which is *bona fide* intended for the Chinese market, and all such opium shall be marked with labels and on payment of Tls. 110 consolidated import duty shall be entitled to the same Treaty rights and privileges in China as certificated opium.

Opium so marked and in stock in Hongkong must be exported to a Chinese port within seven days of the signature of the Agreement.

All other unrefined Indian opium shall for a period of two months from the date of the signature of the Agreement be landed at the ports of Shanghai and Canton only, and at the expiration of this period all Treaty Ports shall be closed to unrefined opium provided the Chinese Government have obtained the consent of the other Treaty Powers.

The Imperial Maritime Customs shall keep a return of all unrefined opium landed at Shanghai and Canton during this period of two months, other than opium marked and labelled as provided above, and such opium shall pay the new rate of consolidated import duty and shall not be re-exported in bond to other Treaty ports.

In addition to the annual reduction of 5,100 chests already agreed upon, His Majesty's Government agree further to reduce the import of Indian opium during each of the years 1912, 1913 and 1914 by an amount equal to one-third of the total ascertained amount of the unrefined Indian opium in bond in Chinese Treaty Ports, and in stock in Hongkong on the date of signature, plus one third of the amount of unrefined Indian opium landed during the ensuing two months at Shanghai and Canton.

Done at Peking this eighth day of May one thousand nine hundred and eleven, being the tenth day of the fourth month of the third year of Hsuan Tung.

J. N. JORDAN. TSOU CHIA-LAI.

L.S. L.S.

RUSSIAN NERVOUSNESS CONCERNING CHINA.

The Russian Press, chiefly the *Novoye Vremya*, continues to exhibit great nervousness concerning the suspected sales of opium in Manchuria, says a St. Petersburg correspondent. Particular attention is being drawn to the possibilities for aggression against Russia in that province, which China may now acquire by means of the reported loan to be granted by an international syndicate initiated by Americans. It is hoped that so far as concerns the French and English participants in the syndicate that they will have stipulated that the money shall really be devoted to the peaceful development of Manchuria and not to military purposes. At the same time M. Suvorin's journal states that even after discounting the untrustworthiness of the Chinese papers with regard to much of the alarm, the news published by them against Russia, it is, nevertheless, impossible to ignore the fact of a disquieting increase of anti-Russian agitation in China, supported by Chinese officials. The Russian diplomatic authorities are, therefore, requested to state what measures are being taken in view of this undoubtedly criminal propaganda against Russia in Manchuria.

TROPICAL INSURANCE RATES.

EXTRA PREMIUMS OUT OF PROPORTION TO RISKS.

Dr. James Cantile (formerly of Hongkong), a well-known authority on tropical diseases, discusses in a recent number of the *Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene* the question of insurance risks for residents in the tropics. It has been the custom of most British offices to add an extra premium on insurance policies in the case of those who either reside permanently abroad or are liable to be frequently sent to foreign countries in the course of business. This was no doubt justifiable 50 years ago, but the conditions of life in nearly all tropical countries have recently been so much improved that many people are convinced that the extra premiums are out of proportion to the risk. The American houses have been more ready to recognize the changed circumstances, with the result, according to Dr. Cantile, that they attract many residents in China especially, who are deterred by the extra premiums from insuring with British companies. In the absence of any definite rules to guide them, the companies who charge special rates do so in a very haphazard way. These rates are made applicable to all insurance between 33 deg. N. and 30 deg. S., notwithstanding the fact that within these limits are included health resorts like the Canaries, Egypt, and some of the West Indies. In fact, a man who is ordered to go abroad for his health, has often to pay an extra premium, whereas if he stayed at home he would probably die. Another inequality is that no discrimination is made as regards age, although statistics show that while the incidence of disease between the ages of 18 and 25 is two to one, between 18 and 35 it is only ten to one.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—
His Excellency THE GOVERNOR, SIR FREDERICK JOHN DRAUTY LUGARD, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
His Excellency MAJOR-GENERAL C. A. ANDERSON, C.B. (THE GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING THE TROOPS).

Hon. Mr. C. CLEMENTI (Colonial Secretary).
Hon. Mr. C. G. AXELSTEN (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).
Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. A. W. BREWIN (Registrar-General).
Hon. Captain F. W. LYONS (Captain-Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Dr. Ho KAT, M.B., C.M.G.
Hon. Mr. W. YUK, C.M.G.
Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.
Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWITT.
Hon. Mr. C. MONTAGUE EDM.
Hon. Mr. C. H. ROSS.

Mr. E. H. CROFTON (Clerk of Councils).

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

PAPERS.
The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the following papers:—Report of the Land Officer; Report of the Registrar of the Supreme Court; Report of the Captain-Superintendent of Police and of the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade; and the Financial Returns for the year 1910.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.
The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table Financial Minutes (Nos. 29 to 31), and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee. The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

FINANCIAL.
The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 8), and moved its adoption.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

THE MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.

The Hon. Mr. EDM. pursuant to notice, asked the following question:—With reference to the receipt of the Military Contribution, the Government have upon the table some papers embodying the views and calculations of His Excellency the Governor upon the subject of the Military Contribution?

The Colonial Secretary replied:—The views and calculations of His Excellency the Governor regarding the Military Contribution, to which reference is made, were communicated by the Governor to the Secretary of State in a despatch dated the 23rd October, 1909. In reply His Excellency was informed by Lord Cromer in a despatch dated the 17th December, 1909, that should the Lord Commissioners of the Treasury agree to the proposal of the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the appointment of an Inter-departmental Committee to consider the question of Military Contribution, His Excellency's views would receive the most careful consideration. Mr. Harcourt, to whom reference has been made by me, suggested the publication of His Excellency's despatches at the present moment, while negotiations between the Colonial Office and the Imperial Treasury are still pending.

THE PROSPERITY OF THE COLONY.
His Excellency—Before we proceed to the order of the day I will ask your permission to make a few remarks upon the Financial Returns which have been laid upon the table to-day. This paper is, in my opinion, perhaps the most important document which is laid on the table of this Council during the year, and it has always been a matter of some surprise to me that while the annual estimates of revenue and expenditure receive the fullest debate and excite the keenest interest, little or nothing is said regarding the financial returns of the last completed year. I hope that the importance which I make in offering a few comments to the Council on these returns will meet with your approval. I propose to be very brief and to confine my remarks to revenue realized, and if it should be the wish of the Council to have their attention called to any salient points regarding expenditure, that can be done when we have the Appropriation Bill before us later in the year. I am the more anxious to ask the permission of members of the Council to refer to this return to-day because the statement appears to me in many ways a highly satisfactory one. You will see that under nearly all the heads of revenue there is an increase, but more especially under those heads which directly concern the trade and industry of the Colony, and which I think we may take as an increase of the prosperity and business in the Colony. Under light dues, both special and ordinary, the increase for last year was \$9,157, and over the estimates \$11,968, which is equal to seven per cent. of the total. It is interesting to take as an indication of increased activity in the shipping circles of this Colony on which we all so very largely depend. Under the head of licences and internal revenue you will see that the total sum realized was \$140,430 under the estimate, but it is an increase of \$239,295 over last year. The two largest items which show an increase are companies' local registers, \$9,274, and stamp duties \$53,836, both of which, I think, are fair indications of an increasing business. The reason why the total is under the estimate is because the amount realized for liquor duties was, as you all know, \$212,212 under the estimate which we framed, but we cannot compare the result of the liquor duties with the year 1909, because, as you know, they were not instituted till the close of that year. If we take the last three months of 1909 when the liquor duties were in force there is a proportionate increase of \$30,000. It is not perhaps fair to say that an increased consumption of liquor in the Colony is an indication of prosperity. It is perhaps more truly due to the depletion of notable stocks. You will see also that there was a shrinkage in rates of \$13,000. That is only due to the fact that the refund of rates has for the first time been deducted from the gross total instead of being charged as a separate item in expenditure account. Under the head of fees of court there is in the total revenue realized an increase of \$47,226 over the estimate and \$65,996 over the previous year. Again I think you will find that the chief items in this increase are very significant. Registration of companies was over the estimate by \$14,179, which means an increase of 318 per cent., and it was \$12,823 over the previous year. Crown leases and deeds were \$9,259 over the estimate and \$9,872 over the previous year, and reached the highest attained since 1905. Emigration fees show an increase of \$13,237 over the estimate, \$17,514 over the previous year. All these items I think, point in the same direction, towards an increase in the business and trade of the Colony. You will see that under the Official

Receiver's, trustee, and official administrator's commission an increase of \$13,971 over the estimate, which is equal to 233 per cent. and is \$6,595 over the previous year. I think this may be said to be to some extent, at any rate, an indication of the success of the new appointment of a deputy official receiver. There is one considerable item only as decrease, namely, school fees, which together aggregate \$16,037 under the estimate, but only \$3,200 less than the previous year. The reason of that is primarily that we have in most large schools reduced the number of scholars, so as to avoid excessive overcrowding which has been the case in previous years. The earnings of the Post Office are \$47,066 over the estimate, an increase of 10 per cent. and \$75,020 over the previous year. Apart from these figures, which show, as I think, indications of an increase in trade and business, it is always been considered that land revenue and sales form an independent check on the trade and prosperity, and if you look at land revenue, including the New Territories, you will see that the income exceeded the estimate by \$21,080 and last year's receipts by \$30,015. Land sales were \$37,314 under the estimate, but that was a gross estimate of \$100,000 which has not been nearly reached during several previous years. They are, however, very nearly double the receipts for the year 1909 and show an increase of \$37,089. The total realized revenue is \$52,072 over the estimate, and is an increase of \$17,903 over the previous year. It includes \$99,310, which is the amount given by the Imperial Government in satisfaction of claims regarding opium, but does not include \$27,000 which the Imperial Government promised us for the deficit in conducting the postal agencies in China. That sum will be credited to you in the current year. I am sure, gentlemen, you will all agree with me that these are very good figures, and give ground for hoping that the "winter of our discontent" is really passing by. I class myself among those who think that sane and moderate optimism is much more likely to produce the results we desire than continued pessimism, but these figures I have quoted do not stand alone. These of you who have had time to read and compare the annual reports laid on this table will see that the figures are borne out by the different reports from the heads of departments. There was laid upon the table at the last meeting the report of the Assessor of Rates, which showed that the rateable value of property in this Colony has continuously decreased for the last three years, but for the year 1910 it has increased by 71 per cent. The highest ever attained in the rateable value of property was in the year 1906-07, when it reached a value of \$10,969,203, but the present year has attained in the history of the Colony. The increase has been universal except in a few villages in the New Territories. The tenements in the Colony have decreased from 135 to 15. That, again, the Harbour Master's report, which I regret to say, has not yet been printed, but which will be laid before the Council, and which I have gone through carefully, shows that during the year 1910 there was an increase of 17,397 vessels and 1,649,061 of tonnage, and that is the highest also which has ever been attained in this Colony. These figures, gentlemen, I think, speak for themselves, and they are supported also by outside figures. They have all of you heard or read the report of the Chairman of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and I present that to no one is better able to form a large and clear idea of the course of trade in the Far East. He stated that in spite of the financial crisis which took place in Shanghai, and the outbreak of plague in Manchuria, our trade was not a justed and the other still ran at the time he delivered his speech, that the professional forecast, which was very optimistic, had been largely realized, and that he anticipated a healthier trade in the coming year than had been in the Far East for a long time past. He stated that the prospects were promising, though the improved condition of affairs had been less owing to the temporary financial crisis in the money market. Home trade was improving, and Burma, Siam, Coochin China, the Straits and the Philippines were all highly prosperous. His remarks were endorsed by the Chairman of the Chartered Bank in London on March 29th. He made almost identical remarks regarding the trade of India, Ceylon and Borneo. I may say also that I have received private information that the demand for property has been increasing rapidly in the Colony quite recently. My speech, gentlemen, sounds somewhat like the speeches with which you are all so familiar when the director of one of our prosperous companies declares to his shareholders that the Company is progressing and winds up by declaring a very comfortable dividend. I have no dividend to declare, and I regret to say no remission of taxation to declare, but I do think, as we are all shareholders in the prosperity of the Colony, that it is a useful thing to look at our balance sheet and take stock of what has happened during the past year. And I think I may say that we can take comfort in the feeling that we are probably at the end of our financial difficulties, and that the revenue and prosperity of the Colony has been placed on a satisfactory footing which will not demand of us any further sacrifices in the form of new taxation. (Applause.) I think I may say that my perhaps somewhat optimistic forecasts are thoroughly borne out by the facts and figures I have quoted to you, and I believe a knowledge of the Colony and its healthy confidence in the Colony and is more likely to do good and to stimulate trade than is, as I said before, a persistent pessimism. (Applause.)

FOREIGN OFFENDERS' DETENTION.

AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.
The ATORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Foreign Offenders' Detention Ordinance, 1872."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The objects and reasons are:—
Ordinance No. 1 of 1872 permits the Governor to warrant the temporary detention of subjects of foreign Governments who, having been accused or convicted of crimes committed in China, are brought within the Colony in course of transmission to their own country for trial or punishment. Owing to the growth of consular jurisdiction such persons are tried in their Consular Courts in China more often than in their own country, and as it is important to detain prisoners being transmitted West the amendments are made in the preamble and in section 3 of the principal Ordinance. Moreover, as the principal Ordinance is not an extradition Ordinance, but an Ordinance which authorizes the detention of prisoners already in lawful custody when, in course of transmission, they are brought to the Colony, sub-section (4) of section 5, which is based on extradition precedents, seems unnecessary, and his Honour the Chief Justice, who is now engaged in the revision of the Ordinances, has advised its repeal. The amendment of section 5 is consequential on the amendment to section 3.

THE STATUTE LAW (NEW REVISED EDITION) ORDINANCE.

The ATORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to authorize the publication of a Newly Revised Edition of the Revised Edition of the Statute Law of the Colony prepared in virtue of Ordinance No. 12 of 1905."

In doing so he said:—As you know, Sir, the unsold stock of the Ordinances of this Colony has now been reduced to 23 copies, and it is absolutely necessary that a new stock should be prepared. It is highly undesirable that the stock should be reprinted, partly because it goes down to the year 1901, since when much that is in the earlier volumes has been altered by revising, consolidating and amending Ordinances, and also because certain errors crept into Sir John Carrington's edition, Sir Francis Pigott has been appointed editor for the revision of the new edition, and this Ordinance is the authority which he will have to make alterations in the old edition. I beg to move the second reading.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The ATORNEY-GENERAL then moved that the Bill be referred to the Law Committee. The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

THE MONEYLENDERS' ORDINANCE.
The ATORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Law with respect to Persons carrying on business as Moneylenders."

In doing so he said:—Sir, the problem of how to deal with persons who have faced every Government ever since there has been a Government. Moneylenders tried to deal with it by prohibiting the trade altogether, and the fact that his own descendants are so largely engaged in it is a striking commentary on his failure. Another method, adopted by Justinian, and by some States in Europe at times, and by several States in America, is to fix a legal rate of interest, but they have never succeeded. Such a law is in force in certain States in America now where the maximum rate allowed by law is six per cent. to loans without security, but yet in some States loans with the very best mortgage security average eight or nine per cent. In 1897 a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to report on the subject generally. They did not complete their sitting, but all the minutes of evidence taken before them were continued by the Select Committee appointed in 1898. They reported that neither the Moslems nor the usury laws with regard to the maximum rate of interest were suitable and they suggested that the only way to deal with the problem was to register all those who carried on the business of moneylending, either a their sole business or as a substantial part of their business, and to give the courts power to revise any contract which they entered into. As a result of that report in 1900 an Act was passed in England. There were only seven sections, only five of which are of any importance. The other two referred to the date of coming into force and to the application of the Act. On these five sections there were no less than 140 cases, because as soon as the Act was passed the moneylenders tried to evade it, and several of those who had written books on the subject (there were five books) made a substantial income by telling moneylenders how to escape the Act. I will suggest in introducing the law to this Colony that we follow the English Act as closely as possible. That has been done in drafting this Bill, but there was one very slight exception in section 5 sub-section 1. The English Act allows the Board of Trade to exempt certain corporations. There does not seem to be any sufficient reason why power of exemption should be limited to corporations, so in this draft Bill power of exemption has been extended to companies, associations or partnerships. The Governor-in-Council is not bound to exempt them, but if he is satisfied they are allowed to be exempted.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Council then went into committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On resuming, the ATORNEY-GENERAL reported that the Bill had passed through the Committee stage without amendment, and moved that it be read a third time.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

UNIVERSITY AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.
The ATORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to amend the University Ordinance, 1911."

In doing so he said:—This Bill has two clauses. The first requires machine-skimmed milk and ordinary skimmed milk to have certain labels on it stating its nature and value, and that it is not suitable for consumption by children under one year of age. The second clause does not appear in the corresponding English Act, because in England the meaning of the words "skimmed milk" and "machine skimmed milk" are sufficiently known. The Select Committee on Food Products' Adulteration in their report published in July, 1896, recommended that in the case of condensed milk made from skimmed milk the label of the tin should describe the contents in large and legible type, and that a certification should be printed thereon that such milk is not suitable for the purpose of feeding infants and young children, and we, in drafting this Bill, have adopted that suggestion, because we consider that without it either label would convey nothing to the Chinese. Clause 3 of the Bill gives the Governor-in-Council certain powers for setting standards

(Continued on page 6.)

INTIMATIONS

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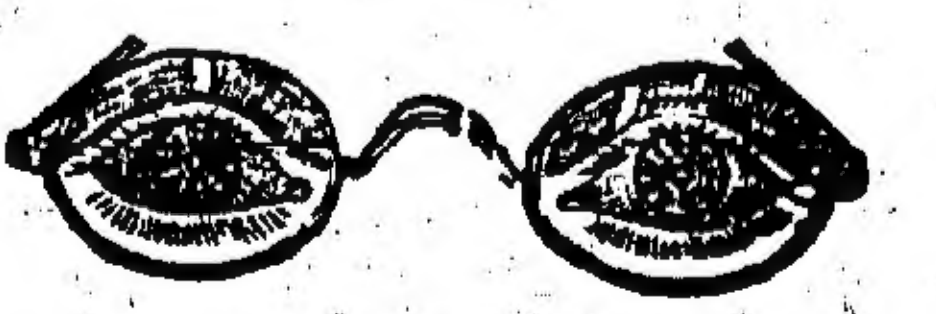
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HANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, POONA and YOKOHAMA	DELHI	About 20th May	Freight only.
SHANGHAI	DELHI	About 25th May	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DEVANHA	Noon, 27th May	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PE-NANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	SUMATRA	About 31st May	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NUBIA and YOKOHAMA	DELHI	About 1st June	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PE-NANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NILE	About 14th June	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars apply to
E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1911.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HONGKONG	"HUNAN"	On 19th May, 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 20th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 20th May, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and LOILO	"TEAN"	On 23rd May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 25th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 27th May, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and LOILO	"KAIKONG"	On 30th May, 4 P.M.

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These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transhipment at Woosung.

FARE, 845 SINGLE and 820 RETURN.

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INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 20th May, 2 P.M.
TIENTSIN via WEIHAIWEI	"CHIPSHING"	Monday, 22nd May, Noon.
SHANGHAI via NINGBO	"HANGSANG"	Tuesday, 23rd May, Noon.
HANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	"FOOKSANG"	Monday, 27th May, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Wednesday, 31st May, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 24 Days).

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NANSAN" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Landing 3rd) and Moji to Hongkong.

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Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Tientsin, Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin and Newchwang.

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GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1911.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS	"HAICHING"	Friday, 19th May, at 11 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW	"HAICHING"	Tuesday, 23rd May, at 11 A.M.
AND RETURN.	"HAICHING"	Friday, 26th May, at 11 A.M.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

"HAIMUN" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... SUNDAY, 21st May, at 10 A.M.

"WEDDAY" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... 24th May, at 11 A.M.

During the Months of July and August, RETURN TICKETS available for Three Months will be issued at a Reduction of 20 per cent. on the usual Rate to FOOCHOW. Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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Hongkong, 18th May, 1911.

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Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.		
TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Ports, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.		
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For SHANGHAI, KORE and YOKOHAMA:		
S.S. SLAVONIA ... 4th June		
S.S. SEGOVIA ... 15th June		
S.S. SPEZIA ... 1st July		
S.S. SILESIA ... 12th July		
S.S. C. FERD. LARSEN ... 28th July		
For Further Particulars, apply to—		
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.		

Hongkong, 19th May, 1911.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	MISHIMA MARU	9,000	WEDNESDAY, 24th May, at Daylight
	KAGA MARU	7,000	WEDNESDAY, 7th June, at Daylight
	ATSUTA MARU	9,000	WEDNESDAY, 21st June, at Daylight
VICTORIA B.C. and SEATTLE	SADO MARU	7,000	THURSDAY, 17th June, from Kona
	AWA MARU	7,000	TUESDAY, 23rd May, at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU	7,000	TUESDAY, 20th June, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU	5,000	FRIDAY, 9th June, at Noon
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	6,000	FRIDAY, 7th July, at Noon
	CEYLON MARU	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 24th May
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU	7,000	THURSDAY, 25th May, at 11 A.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO and YOKOHAMA	TOSA MARU	6,000	TUESDAY, 30th May
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 7th June, at Noon

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CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

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SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.				
	Yokohama Return.	Kobe Return.	Moji Return.	Nagasaki Return.
1st CLASS	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
KOREA	"KOREA"	18,000	SUNDAY, 28th May, at Noon.
SIBERIA	"SIBERIA"	18,000	FRIDAY, 9th June, at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	"MANCHURIA"	27,000	FRIDAY, 24th June, at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	"MONGOLIA"	27,000	FRIDAY, 15th July, at 1 P.M.
KOREA	"KOREA"	18,000	FRIDAY, 11th Aug., at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	"SIBERIA"	18,000	FRIDAY, 26th Aug., at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	"MANCHURIA"	27,000	FRIDAY, 8th Sept., at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	"MONGOLIA"	27,000	SATURDAY, 30th Sept., at 1 P.M.

All Steamers are Equipped with Wireless Telegraphy.

THE P.M. S.S. "KOREA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, SUNDAY, 28th May, at Noon.

FARES: HONGKONG TO LONDON \$71 10s. 0d. RETURN, SIX MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BERTH AND MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

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INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
PEBSIA	"PEBSIA"	9,000	FRIDAY, 19th May, at 1 P.M.
CHINA	"CHINA"	10,200	FRIDAY, 16th June, at 1 P.M.
	"CHINA"		FRIDAY, 7th July, at 1 P.M.

THE S.S. "PEBSIA" will leave for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 19th May, at 1 P.M.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)					
	STEAMER	TONS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING.	
•	NIPPON MARU	11,000	H. S. Smith	FRIDAY,	June 2nd, 1 P.M.
†	CHIYO MARU	21,000	W. W. Greene	FRIDAY,	June 30th, 1 P.M.
•	AMERICA MARU	11,000	A. G. Stevens	FRIDAY,	July 21st, 1 P.M.
†	TENYO MARU	21,000	E. Bent	FRIDAY,	July 23rd, 1 P.M.

† Triple Screws, turbine engines. • Twin Screws.

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STEAMERS	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	DATE OF SAILING.
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	H. Hinokuma	SATURDAY, June 17th, 1 P.M.
KIYO MARU...	17,500	H. Nishi	TUESDAY, Aug. 15th, 1 P.M.
BUYO MARU	10,500	K. Hashimoto	SATURDAY, Oct. 14th, 1 P.M.

THE Steamer "HONGKONG MARU" will be despatched for MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL on SATURDAY, 17th June, at 1 P.M.

FARES FROM HONGKONG	TO	FARE
TO SAN FRANCISCO	Single	\$ 45-0-0
" NEW YORK	"	" 60-0-0
" LONDON	"	" 71-10-0
"	"	" 120-0-0, Return 6 Months
" SALINA CRUZ or MANZANILLO	Single	" 125-0-0
" VALPARAISO	"	" 420-0-0

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FOR	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
VICTORIA B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"SEATTLE MARU"	6,182	TUESDAY, 13th June, at 11 A.M.
	"CHICAGO MARU"	6,182	WEDNESDAY, 12th July, at 11 A.M.
VICTORIA B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"PANAMA MARU"	6,059	TUESDAY, 30th May, at 11 A.M.
	"MEXICO MARU"	6,061	TUESDAY, 27th June, at 11 A.M.
	"CANADA MARU"	6,063	TUESDAY, 2nd July, at 11 A.M.

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FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES
TAMSUI via SWATOW and AMOY	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 21st May, at 10 A.M.
FOOCHOW via SWATOW and AMOY	"CHOSHUN MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 24th May, at 10 A.M.

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